bidson County Directory. CITY GOVERNMENT.

DOWN BRIDER BRITES, Magne. WILLIAM ZEAND, Becenter. JOHN CHUMBLEY Merchal.

by Marshale-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tierley men & Execte. is of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-offely, first Ryan, second ; and John Redunk, third.

er-William Driver. aus Gilledor-A. B. Shank and, The Collecto - C. B Corrett. are-It Henry

of Master-Thomas Louis it. infraction of the Worklings I. Q. Dodo. intendent of the Water Works-Dames Wyner f of the Fire Department-John M. Scattery. on of the Country-T. H. McBride. st Occuse-J. L. Prewari. durang-John McPhail Smith

CITY COUNCIL.

rd of Alderson-M. M. Brien. President J. E. can, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovet, Wm. H. Chent-J. C Smith, M. G. L. Clatherne, and Jas Robb. siron Cataori-W. P. Jones, President; William rts, T. J. Yarmough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. South-A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Audrew Anderson, J. B. view, and John Cready.

MUNICIPAL STATE OF THE COMMUNICATION OF THE COURSE OF THE ace-Knowicz, Scovel and Coln. tor Works-Anderson Smith and Chilborne. is-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, eld, Cheatham and Claiborne. orf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. mat-Jonas, Mayfield and Bloam Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Department-Gready, Driver and Newman, briver, Chestham and Davis. levy-Fmith, Stewart and Newman het House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner. re-Hough, Ciaiborns and Davis. -Chestham, Brien and Anderson age-Bough, Chattorne and Brien. khouse-Chnatham, May field and thus wise. coments and Expenditures-Cole, Servel and

die Property-Brien, Cheatham and Terner. House-Maylield, Jones and Roberts. -The Board of Alderman meets the Tunnday proceeding the excoud and fourth Thursdays to mouth, and the Common Council the second ourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

min-John Baugh. of Lieutemant-Win. Varirough. nd Lieutenauf-John H. Davis. men-Win, Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Daof Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William John Engliss, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, rt Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew e, David Yates, and Charles Huitt. The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ce-W. Inspire Taylor mer-W H. Belcher. ger-Josep Coroltt more Collector-J. G. Beiley. frond Tox Collector-W. D. Bobertano. anables for the Nachwills District-John D. Gower

COUNTY COURT.

E. Newman.

des-Hou. James Whitworth. ork-P. Lindsley Nichol. The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in mouth and the Quarterly Court, composed of Magistrates of the County, is held the first Mon-

in January, April, July and October. CIRCUIT COURT.

dge-Hor Nathaniel Baxter.

orb-David C. Love. g-The Court meets the first Monday in March September

CRIMINAL COURT.

mige—Hon. William K. Turner. ferk—Charles E. Diggons. The Court ments the first Monday in April Au and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

celler-How Samuel D. Friercon terk and Money-J. E. Gleaves. The Cours meets the first Monday in May and

L O. Q. F.

mber.

N F. Hips, draud Secretary, should be addressed at Sushnille, Term. nesser Ludge, No. 1-Ments overy Tourlay Evenat their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum streets. The officers for the present term, are Lemmer, N.G.; J. E. Mins, V.W.; J. L. Weakley,

story ; L. E. Spain, Tressurer. value Ladge, No. 16-Meeth at the same place ey Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. phell, N. G., Henry Apple, V.G.; J. L. Park, retary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

illay Lodge, Mo. 90-Mount at their Hall, on South rry street, every Friday Avening. The officers 48 C. Cayert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James all Posters, W. M. Malbery, Treasurer, arora Lodge, No. 105, (German). Moote at the

I, corner of Union and Summer atrects, every estay Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, of V. Frindman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary; Satherle, Tremprer.

Sidgely Farmy word, No. 1 .- Moote at the above Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McDride, H.P.; F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. e, Scribe ; M. R. Cutter, Treasurer

Office Brough Franciscoperate, No. 4-Meets at the ove Hall on any account and fourth Wednesday thre of such month. The officers are: Jas. T Bell, t.; Buncy Apple, H.Y. L. Moker, S.W., R. Prindan, J.W. Chatter Kircher, Samber J. M. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY - Configured.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Rose Bradmarters on High street, Sub Nogley Liberice-Readquartum on human street (19) First's radionally W. H. Fandt, May 11th U. S. Is ferty, A. A. A. G.

Propost Market-Heatquariers in the Cap-2: Gillem, Cal. 1st Tenn, Infantry a Chief Abelithet Quarterposter - How squites or in Cherry errest; No. 16, (June Guson's realt) no-

Capt. J. D. Binghaid. Assistant Quarternante-No - Charry atreet. Casts St. Bhyviessie.

Assisted Quartermaner - Vinn struct, your Mrs. Policy residences Capt. St. N. Lyndb ...

denient Querierante-Mo, hi, Market street. Capt, J. M. Halo. Clife Country-Readquarters, No. 15, Vinc. Sant. IL Maching. Sant. of Machings.

Controllings of Entwicement Drond street. Card.

Acting Commissors of Sulsissaper-Corper of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles All-t. Medical Donate-Summer street. (Or Ford's ale

condence) Bargedo, E Swift. Bletical Paragnets Office-Church street, Muchyl Balleing. J. R. Prerix, Europea, Sth. Kentucky in fastery, Acting Medical Durenyur

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

NASHVILLE UNION

The Name time Union was commenced a few wrefts and wast-all found was commenced a few weeks and of the purpose of opposing the Rabel Southern Comfederacy, and of advocating the restration of Federal action [3], without any abusement, over all the States which have attempted to second. It hold as friends all who support, and as fore all who support he flower of the States. It has no such the flower and we have a such word by the process and a support and as the such word by the process and the flower and the flowe

With rebels and traite has no compromise to unke it contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the firement Law of the Land, anything to the Conditition and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-

standing.
It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our libertles and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever alands in the way of creating out the reledien and restoring a Union must perial, no matter by what name if he

To the people of Tennessee, ever removed for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were by trayed to the relief despotism at Richmond by a perdicus deverger and corrupt Legislature, and who have feit so heavily the awful curse of treason and sharchy, we appail for support. Let the names of rebel offices holders, Vigitance Cammittees, and Minste Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and svarielous ment who have plotted our ruin for their own agurandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, so matter how high their "liton in society. Let it be shown have how leading maranting bunds of free-hooters and moss troopers over our State, kid-supping negroes, stealing houses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and ears, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern comprisators, now directions freely tarough every neighborhood, and our fause will assuredly triumph. Will not loral To the reople of Tennance, ever renuwned for their and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not lo men everywhere aid us in the dissemi and the advocacy of Free Government?

or(f-lames M Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hob- Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION. and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of toyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions to Tennesses for months to some will be highly interviting to all lovers of their country and her free lustitutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and must reliable bistory of these events.

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Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising raise.

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Cash requires in advance for all alleger principle, raless by aportal agreement.

We me moderate but, have title may adopted the shows rates, to which we wind conselves strictly to

www. camenon, for the Delice JOHN WALLACK, for the Discission Basiville, Tenn., July 12, 1861.

Maswille Union.

Office on Printers' Alley, between I mion and Deaderick Streets.

SUNDAY MORNING, 100T. 19, 1862.

A BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE. The Enemy Repulsed.

A General Engagement Expected.

Dispatches were received in this city yesterday by the way of Bardstown, bringing intelligence of an engagement between the army corps under command of Gen. McCook and the rebel army under command of Gen. Bragg. The attack was made by the rebels in the vicinity of Perryville, Boyle county, on Wednesday morning, and is said to have been led by Bragg in person. The Federal force numbered about eighteen thousand men, embracing about fifteen thousand infan-

remainder being cavalry. We have very few details of the battle. but it is known that the rebel force was the Federals, Gen. Bragg's avmy being estimated at forty thousand. It is known at headquars in this city that Gen. Buell meditated an attack upon Gen. Bragg yesterday, but Bragg, it appears, anticitened a collision with Gen. McCook's force. The engagement is said to have been terrific at the commencement, the rebels fighting with desperation for the advantage until Gen. McCook was rein-

ed by General Mitchell, which is com- and terrifle bombardment. posed in part of the Ninth Indiana, Sev-

gagement the death of Brigadier-General exceed one hundred, probably not oven James S. Jackson, the late member of fifty men. Congress from the Fifth District of Kentucky. He fell at the head of his division, at the point of greatest danger, while subsistence. Along the entire route, the in the act of rallying his men who had the fields by the way-side. With their been for the moment repulsed by the

The Federal loss in this engagement is estimated at two thousand in killed and wounded, and the rebel loss is believed to have been much greater. Gen. W. G. Terrell, who was in command of a brigade was very seriously wounded. He commanded Terrell's well known battery at Sh'loh, and was promoted for gallantry displayed at Shiloh and in the engagement near Richmond Ky. He is a native of Virginia.

Col. George Webster, of the Ninetyeighth Ohio Regiment, who was in command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, received a serious wound, but it is thought that it will not prove mortal. General Sheridan, of Illinois, was reported killed, but subsequent reports lead to the belief that he is only slightly wounded.

After the repulse of the rebels on Wednesday evening, the firing ceased, and at seven o'clock Gen. McCook's forces were in possession of the field. It was rumored last night that the battle had been resumed yesterday morning, but no official information was received in this city to that effect.

Perryville is thirty-five miles southeast of Bardstown, and General Buell's entire army on Wednesday evening were lery. within a day's march of Perryville.

A highly respectable gentleman from the city that he would fight the Yankees there should they come upon him twenty thousand strong. A day or two aftermore than a tenth part of twenty thou- our army had taken a different course. sand, was announced as approaching, and Smith and all his men ran as if pursued by twenty thousand devils. Our was under arrest for drunkenness. He the goods of a citizen were taken by the delphia, and sold as curiosities at ten related by other correspondents. cents for five dollars. That there might be no mistake about the matter, the notes while in the gap. The success of the fac simile." The victim took the notes untiring attention of the medical depart- before. to Colonel Nixon, the robot Provost Mar- ment.

shal, and asked him whether they were good, Nix affected to examine them wisely, and answered, "Oh, yes, perfectly good," "What, then," Published by an Association of Printers, said the citizen, "is the meaning of those words fac simile printed upon the margin?" thereupon Nix broke forth in a torrent of fury, awearing that the damned Yankens were counterfeiting the Confederate money. "Let me see the notes," said a rebel Colonel, sitting near Nix. He took them, scrutinized them, and said, "these are genuine—just as good notes as ever were circulated." Nix took them back, remarked that he believed he was mistaken as to the counterfeiting, and handed the stuff back to the citizen. O what a precious Provost Marshal poor Shelbyville has got by the great skedad-dle!-Imisville Journal.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan's Division.

Cols. Millar, of the Cincinnati Comaercial, who has visited the army of Gen. Morgan from Comberland Gap, gives the following interesting details from that gallant division, under date of Oak Hill, Jackson county, Ohio, Oct. 9th:

A portion of this command is still at Scioloville, seven miles this side of Portstry and eight batteries of artillery, the mouth, but are expected here to-day. These veterans are lying about loosely on the road-side leading to Gallipolis, in which direction, it is surmised, they will superior in point of numbers to that of shortly move-one brigade being, at present, under marching orders.

The command numbers some fourteen

thousand men Morgan's command left Cumberland Gap on the might of the 17th ult., marchpated Gen. Buell's movements and has- ing two hundred and thirty miles in lifteen days. Previous to leaving they decorps, with the view of defeating a frac- stroyed tour heavy siege guns, a large tion of our army with an overwhelming quantity of ammunition, wagons, tents, the siege guns were destroyed. They were afterward weighed with shot, bent with the aid of a sledge, and then cast forced, when they were repulsed with over the precipice. The magazines, camp great slaughter, great slaughter.

Gen. L. H. Rousseau's division receive were fired. The illumination was visied the enemy's first attack, and bore the | ble for miles; the bright, lurid, brilliant brunt of the battle. General Rousseau, glate of flame being somewhat similar to it will be remembered, is in command of the Fourth Division, formerly command-shells and mined works kept up a lively

Over four hundred sick were left beenty-eighth and Seventy-ninth Pennsyl-vania, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nine-were left in charge of Dr. Conant, Assistteenth Regulars, and Nineteenth Indiana ant Surgeon of the 3d Kentucky, with battery. His entire division behaved plenty of medical supplies, good cooks, with great gallantry, and to them more than to any other troops engaged is accorded the honor of repulsing the enemy.

We are the division behaved aurses, and hospital tents. The majority of the sick, as soon as they learned the Gap was being evacuated, followed the We regret to be called upon to an- army, it being definitely ascertained that nounce as one of the results of this en- the number remaining behind did not

> The division had been on half rations for some days, and left the Gap without bayonets they picked holes in their tin plates, cups and canteens, speedily converting them into graters, on which they ground, or grated, their corn. While on the march each gun could be seen with its string of corn, and no sooner would the column come to a halt, than the men meal. Water was very scarce all along the route. All they found was in ponds, pools and swamps, green and stagnated. All along the route they were harrassed by the enemy, who had blocked the road with fallen timber.

At many points Capt. Patterson, of the Engineer Corps of Sappers and Miners, was compelled to construct a new road through the woods and over the mountains. With the aid of blocks and tackle, our boys removed the fallen trees. nearly as fast as they were felled by the rebels At one point, Capt. Patterson informs us that while he was removing the timber he could hear the rebels chopping down the trees in the woods ahead of him. The roads being badly cut up, considerable time was occupied in litting up and repairing in order to admit of the passage of teams and artil-

The rebel Morgan, who was constantly barrassing our men with a large force of his guerrilla cavalry, was frequently misled by our movements. He would Shelbyville says that the rebel General block the road at important crossings, Smith openly and loudly proclaimed in while our Sappers and Miners would speedily make a cut-off, thus avoiding the difficulty. The rebels were led to believe that we were moving on Mount wards, Sill's column, of probably not Sterling, and were surprised to find that

The men are poorly clad, many being barefolded and without pantaloons. Their | section of the excise law was to provide general health, however, is excellentinformant says that Gen. Hill, during the In fact, they are the best conditioned whole period of the rebel occupancy, soldiers we have seen since the war, in point of health. After receiving winter tells us something, too, about the rebel clothing and outlit they will again be duction, it was provided, in effect, that pecuniary transactions. He says that ready for the field. Gen. Morgan, who articles which should be permitted to has been on a visit homeward, and at notes manufactured by a house in Phila- through Kentucky, as it has already been

Morgan captured over 500 prisoners

Maryland and the Rebels.

The invasion of Maryland has been the greatest blunder the robels have yet committed. The act has destroyed three-lourths of their strength. They expected that fifty thousand of the Marylanders would join them; but only fourteen ragamuffins did so. Nor is this all: Maryland now niterly detests the Confederates. Had they invaded that State one year ago, they had succeeded in realizing all their expectations, for it was then bitterly impregnated with treason. It is now loyal. The change has been brought about by several nauses; the valuing down of very irrational hatred for the integrity of the Union; the clear perception that the rebels had the weaker side: the knowledge that Eastern Virginia has suffered a desolation from which it will not recover for a hundred

years; the attitude of Fort Mellenry inhe teeth of Baltimore, the presence of Uncle Sam's troops in several parts of the State; and the fact that the farmers and merchants have been enriched by the war:-these causes have made Maryland unwilling to be luvaded by the rebel troops, and they made it greet Lee and Jackson with curses, and to hallco them beyond its boundary, with execrations that they may never come back. It is no wonder that such causes have made Maryland loyal. Unfortunate Virginia! How blind it was to oin the Confederacy! By that insensate act, it made itself the scene of the war, and saved the fields of South Carolina, Georgia, and of the other secoded States. Have those States any pity on it? None! They are proud that it has been seduced into the treason, for the seducing has saved themselves. Did Virginia secede because Richmond was to be the capital? Contemptible bribe! Maryland has been more fortunate. It was crazy enough, too, to be allured by the invitation of Jefferson Davis : but Uncle Sam said no, in a stern voice that could not be mistaken; and, though obedience was at first unpleasant and galling, it is now a cheerful thing, and the reward of increased wealth and saved territory which it has brought, are enthusiastically exulted over. To be sure, history will not speak of the circumstance in very elevated language. But, "handsome is that handsome does;" and Maryland, saved from desolation and enriched enormously by traffic with the War Department and with the several hundred thousand soldiers, can shrug its shoulders at a jibe, and bear historical condemnation without the contortion of

Duration of the Revenue Act. The following opinion on the duration

a single muscle.

of the Internal Revenue Act is important: TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Soliciton's Cepice, Oct. 1, 1862.4 Sin: The opinion expressed by me pon the practical questions submitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, io his letter dated Aug. 8, 1862, resulted from the assumption that Congress intended to subject to duty articles removed from the place of manufacture for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer would come down to their tedious and within the United States or Territories tiresome work of grating their corn into | thereof, after the 1st of September, irrespective of the time when the articles were produced; that, as to such articles, the circumstance most prominent in the consideration of the Legislature was the removal for consumption or delivery; and that, therefore, the purpose was to tax all articles remaining within the ownership of the producer, and substantially in the condition in which they were when produced.

This view, of course, rendered it necessary to hold that by removal from the place of manufacture something was intended which should work a substantial change in the condition of the articles removed. I am of opinion that the view thus taken is the one most consistent with the terms and arrangement of the various provisions contained in the 75th section of the act; but I am assured by members of Copgress of high intelligence who, from the part they took in the legislation in question, must be thoroughly informed upon the subject, that such was not the actual intention of the Legislature; and the published debates to which have been referred, and which I have examined, fully confirm their state-I am now entirely satisfied that the

general purpose of Congress was to tax only articles produced after the 1st of September; and that the special object through the palm of his right hand, and of the last clause of the seventy-fifth a means of readily distinguishing between articles produced before and those produced after that date; and that, to avoid all dispute as to the date of proremain in the place of manufacture on actually produced before the lat of Septherefrom, and rendering it impractica-

Such having been the intention of Con- | her prespecity.

gress, it would seem to be but proper, in the application of the law, to give effect to that intention, if this be practicable without undue violence to the language employed in the act. I consider it to be entirely practicable. Indeed, the construction thus required is, as to a part of the Janguage of the act, more literal than that which I was, at first, led to apply. I refer to the last clause of the seventyfifth section. All that is necessary for the purpose stated, is to apply a strict consturction to the term "place of manufacture;" and to hold that any removal therefrom before the day mentioned will exempt the articles removed from the

An absolutely literal construction, however, is still not admissible, since the ordinary store rooms connected with the manufactory must be included as part of the place of manufacture; otherwise, the object of the entire proviaion would be defeated. I am, then, of opinion that, by "the place of manufacture," must be understood the premiser where the manufacture is carried on, together with the ordinary store rooms therewith connected and used for the storage of goods produced at the manufactory; and that any removal of goods therefrom before the 1st of September, which was intended, and will clearly serve to distinguish such goods from those afterward produced, must be held as exempting them from duty. With

EDWARD JORDAN, Selicitor. Hon. S. P. Chase, Sec'y of the Treas-

The following letter from Commissioner Boutwell explains itself :

TREASURY DEED, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVERENT COTOBER 1, 1862 SIE: Your letter of the 25th of September has been received. In reply to the inquires contained therein, let me say to you that, under the present circumstances the stamp is not absolutely necessary until the 1st of January, 1863. All instruments, thereof, made previous to that date will be vaild without stamp. No prosecutions will be allowed till stamps are issued, as no one but collectors can inform against parties who neglect to use

Very respectfully, GEO. 8 BOUTWELL, Com'r. James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New York.

Here is another illustration of the sovereign impudence of the rebel power: THE HOME GUARDS OF KENTUCKY. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT No. 2, 1

Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 14,1862. The officers and members of the Home juards are hereby required to report and deliver up to the nearest commanding officer of this army all arms in their hands. Those complying with this order will be regarded as non-combatants. All failing to do so will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly

Captains of companies will be held responsible for the execution of this order, and will report to these Headquarters all who refuse to comply therewith.
BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT AT PERRYVELES. -As the details of the impetuous attack: of the rebels upon our troops at Perryville, on Wednesday, and the noble resistance made by the divisions of Gen. Rousseau and Gen. Jackson, under Maj. Gen. McCook, come to hand, we are inclined to believe that it was among the most brilliant affairs of the war. McCook, with his two divisions, withstood the combined assault of two rebel army corps under Hardee and Polk, and there was very hard fighting done. Rousseau's division covered itself with fresh laurels and contested every inch. manfully. Unfortunately, Gen. Jackson was killed within five minutes of the first attack, and his fall produced some confusion among his raw troops, but the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, Ninety-eighth Ohio, and Eightiethillinois conducted themselves with veterancoulness. The "fighting McCooks" -- the General, Dan, and John-all escaped unharmed .-- Lou. Journal.

REPORTED HELPLESS CONDITION OF THE REBEL GENERAL LEE .- Advices received in this city by relatives of General Lee show that he was injured in both hands at the battle of Antietam. A ball passed soon fafter his horse becoming unmanageable, he was thrown head foremust, breaking one of the bones in thus. back of the left hand. One of his relatives, who saw him two days ago, de-scribes him as perfectly lielpless. - Wash Cer. N. Y. Herald.

There has been no yellow fever in New they pretended to do, in gannine Con- is unnecessary to give you further details afterward, thus placing it within the in without parallel. The fact is fascribed federate notes, paid in the imitation of their hardships during the march option of the produces to have articles to the salubrious influences of the Yankee troops upon the atmosphere. New ember subjected to the tax as exempted | Orieans must never think of doing without them hereafter in the hot months. ble for him to pass off articles produced We congratulate her upon the discovery were marked by the manufacturing house march is in a measure attributed to the after that date as having been produced of a preventive of the terrible malady that has ever been the great enemy to-